

# AMERICAN RECORD.

Vol VI.

WASHINGTON, N. C. JANUARY 12, 1821

PUBLISHED BY JOHN M'WILLIAMS,

No. 290.

## AUTHORITY.

**AN ACT** To amend the act, entitled "An Act to alter the times of the session of the Circuit and District Courts in the District of Columbia."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act passed on the eleventh day of May last, to alter the times of the session of the Circuit and District Courts in the District of Columbia, be amended so that the said Courts shall have free operation and effect from and after the passing hereof; and that all the writs and process of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Washington, shall be returned and continued in like manner as if the said act had taken effect from and after the thirtieth day of July last.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore,  
December 12th, 1820—Approved  
JAMES MONROE.

**AN ACT** to amend the act, entitled "An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Henry Willis."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled "An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Henry Willis," passed on the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, be so construed as to except from location all town lots and lands now or hereafter reserved by the United States, or which may have been, or may be appropriated by Congress for the use of any state, or for any other purpose, and that the location be made within two years from the passage of this act.

December 22, 1820  
(Signed as above)

## AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF HONEST DEBTORS.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That from and after the first day of January next, when any Debtor or Debtors shall be taken upon any Capias ad Satisfaciendum, and shall be desirous of taking the benefit of the Oath prescribed for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, or of rendering a full and fair schedule of his property, it shall and may be lawful for such Deb or Debtors to tender to the Sheriff of the County, his lawful Deputy, or any Constable by whom he, she or they may have been taken, a Bond or Bonds, payable to the party at whose instance the arrest was made, with good and sufficient securities in twice the amount of the debt, conditioned for his appearance at the next County Court, then and there to stand to and abide by such proceedings as may be had by the Court, in relation to his, her or their taking the benefit of this Act; and in case of failure to appear, judgment shall be entered up instantly upon said Bond, against the Principal and his Securities, to be discharged upon the payment of the debt and costs; and when an execution issues thereon, neither of the Defendants shall be entitled to the benefit of this Act. *Provided*, that if either of the parties to the said Bond shall be desirous to have an issue made up and submitted to a Jury, a Jury shall be immediately impanelled to try such issue, and the plea of *Non est Factum* shall only be received, upon the party making oath of its verity. *And provided further*, That it shall be made to appear satisfactorily to said Court, that said Deb or Debtors are prevented from attending Court by sickness or other sufficient cause, to be judged of by the Court, the case shall be continued over to the next Court, at which time the same proceedings shall be had as if he had appeared at the first Term. *And provided further*, That if such Debtor or Debtors shall die in the mean time, it shall be an absolute discharge of said Bond or Bonds. *Provided nevertheless*, That when any Debtor or Debtors shall be taken as aforesaid, within twenty days before the sitting of said Court, said Bond shall be conditioned for his, her or their appearance at the succeeding term of the Court aforesaid.

Be it further enacted, That upon such Debtor or Debtors tendering such Bond or Bonds, it shall be the duty of such Sheriff, Deputy, or Constable, as the case may be, to release him, her or them from confinement or custody, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Be it further enacted, That upon the appearance of such Deb or Debtors at the County Court aforesaid, it shall be lawful for him, her or them, either in person or by attorney to move the Court to be admitted to take the oath prescribed for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, or to swear to the Schedule previously filed with the Clerk of said Court, agreeably to the provisions of this Act hereinafter contained. And it shall be the duty of said Court upon such Debtor or Debtors making it appear to them that, at least, ten days notice has been given in writing to his, her or their creditors of the intention to avail him, her or themselves of the benefit of this Act, to administer the oath prescribed for the benefit of Insolvent Debtors, or to swear him, her or them to the Schedule, as aforesaid, (as the case may be) and to direct the Clerk to make an entry of the same upon his minutes, which shall exempt the body or bodies of such Debtor or Debtors from imprisonment for debt in all the cases where notice may have been given to the Creditors, which notices shall be filed with the Clerk of said Court. *Provided nevertheless*, That if any Creditor or Creditors shall suggest any fraud or concealment of any property, money or effects, it shall be the duty of the Court to direct an issue to be made up and tried by a Jury at the first Term before such Debtor or Debtors are sworn. *Provided further*, That if either of the parties shall be unprepared for the trial of such issue, the Court may continue the same under the same rules and regulations by which such a law are now continued; and if he said Jury shall find that there is any fraud or concealment, or if said Debtor or Debtors shall fail or refuse to answer upon oath, or if said Deb or Debtors shall fail to make it appear to the Court that he, she or they have given the necessary notice to the Creditor or Creditors at whose instance he, she or they may have been arrested, then and in that case the said Debtor or Debtors shall be deemed in the custody of the Sheriff, and the Court shall adjudge that he, she or they be imprisoned until a full and fair disclosure of all the property, money or effects, be made by said Deb or Debtors, and until he, she or they have given the necessary notice as aforesaid, to be judged of by said Court.

Be it further enacted, That when any Debtor or Debtors taken upon any capias ad satisfaciendum as aforesaid, shall be desirous to render a full and fair schedule of his, her or their property and effects, he, she or they shall file the same with the Clerk of the County Court at least ten days before the sitting of the Court at which he proposes to avail himself of the benefit of this act; and that upon his being permitted to swear to the said schedule, the same proceedings shall be had thereon as may be now had on schedules filed under the law now in force.

Be it further enacted, That no person shall be imprisoned for debt upon any capias ad satisfaciendum who will comply with the requisites of this act, except in cases of fraud or concealment herein before mentioned, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws, coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

## LAND TO COLLEGES.

In Senate, Dec 23, 1820.

Whereas the Congress of the United States have appropriated large tracts of land to the support of Colleges and Schools in the States which have been lately admitted into the Union. And it being the opinion of this Legislature that the original thirteen United States are entitled, by the rights of conquest, to equal benefits from the public lands: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Senators of this State, in Congress, be directed, and the Representatives be requested, to use their best efforts to cause an appropriation of land equal in number of acres, and estimated value, of the grants which have been made

to the original thirteen States, for the use of the Public Schools in North-Carolina.

Be it further enacted, That to enable the Honest Debtor, he more easily to obtain the Security required in the first section of this Act, it shall be lawful for the said Security, at the Court to which the Principal is bound appear, to surrender, in open Court, the said Principal, in discharge of the Security, And for the purpose of making the surrender the Security is hereby authorized to exercise all the power, which by law special bail have over their principal.

Be it further enacted, That upon the appearance of such Deb or Debtors at the County Court aforesaid, it shall be lawful for him, her or them, either in person or by attorney to move the Court to be admitted to take the oath prescribed for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, or to swear to the Schedule previously filed with the Clerk of said Court, agreeably to the provisions of this Act hereinafter contained. And it shall be the duty of said Court upon such Debtor or Debtors making it appear to them that, at least, ten days notice has been given in writing to his, her or their creditors of the intention to avail him, her or themselves of the benefit of this Act, to administer the oath prescribed for the benefit of Insolvent Debtors, or to swear him, her or them to the Schedule, as aforesaid, (as the case may be) and to direct the Clerk to make an entry of the same upon his minutes, which shall exempt the body or bodies of such Debtor or Debtors from imprisonment for debt in all the cases where notice may have been given to the Creditors, which notices shall be filed with the Clerk of said Court. *Provided nevertheless*, That if any Creditor or Creditors shall suggest any fraud or concealment of any property, money or effects, it shall be the duty of the Court to direct an issue to be made up and tried by a Jury at the first Term before such Debtor or Debtors are sworn. *Provided further*, That if either of the parties shall be unprepared for the trial of such issue, the Court may continue the same under the same rules and regulations by which such a law are now continued; and if he said Jury shall find that there is any fraud or concealment, or if said Debtor or Debtors shall fail or refuse to answer upon oath, or if said Deb or Debtors shall fail to make it appear to the Court that he, she or they have given the necessary notice to the Creditor or Creditors at whose instance he, she or they may have been arrested, then and in that case the said Debtor or Debtors shall be deemed in the custody of the Sheriff, and the Court shall adjudge that he, she or they be imprisoned until a full and fair disclosure of all the property, money or effects, be made by said Deb or Debtors, and until he, she or they have given the necessary notice as aforesaid, to be judged of by said Court.

B. YANCEY, S. S.  
R. M. SANDERS, S. H. C.

## TARIFF ON FOREIGN GOODS.

In Senate, Dec 23.

The committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message which relates to the Tariff, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report.

The situation of the United States, in the opinion of your committee, forbids any increase in the Tariff to protect manufactures. It is a country extending over a large portion of territory, and embracing a variety of soil and climate, but thinly populated, some of whose domain indeed has never been trod by the foot of civilized man. A country like this affords and will long continue to afford a wide field for the enterprise of her citizens. Here the agriculturalist rear almost every production of the earth, either beneficial or valuable; and here necessarily will the price of labor be high, as there is a very great demand for it, and of course manufactures higher than they can be imported. The agriculturalists, the most numerous class of our citizens, are the persons who chiefly use and consume the manufactures; and who, after purchasing the articles for which they have a demand, bestow the residue of their annual profit in the improvements of their country. The increase of their duties will cause an increase in the price of the articles principally used by this portion of our countrymen. The high duties will enable the manufacturer to sell as cheap, if not cheaper than the merchant, whose sales will thus be lessened and rendered more uncertain. In consequence of the increased Tariff and uncertainty of his sales, he would be disposed to import (if he imported at all) rather under the quantity which he supposed a disposition could be made for he would not be willing to expend a large portion of his capital in a way that might bring him no profit for a considerable period of time. An inducement would also be held out to smuggling by the large profit which would be made, if the goods were brought without paying a duty; to which the extent and situation of our coast, while it prevents its detection, would afford every facility to this trade, which at the same time that it demoralizes the citizen, decreases the revenue. Thus will the receipts of the General Government be lessened while the expenses continue the same. To supply the deficiency a direct tax and other internal taxes must be the resort. A burden which the agricultural interest will have to bear.

Again, the manufacturers will draw from the hands of many of its laborers; and the price of articles being increased the farmer will have to give more of his earnings to procure them, and of course have a less quantity to bestow upon his agricultural pursuits. Thus will a portion of the labor and capital of the country, be drawn from its improvement. Your committee cannot but doubt the wisdom of a policy which would take from the improvement of a country, whose situation is such as greatly to require it, the labor and capital of its citizens.

Your committee also view it as inconsistent with the sound principles and correct policy of political economy. There is no better established proposition than that every man is the best judge of his own interest, and will devote his labor, talents and capital in that employment which will benefit him most. The national wealth is the aggregate wealth of its citizens. And any system tending from the profits and exertions of the majority of the citizens must be prejudicial to the welfare of the community. These are the objections of your committee, counterbalanced by no advantages that they can perceive. It will open no larger market to our produce, but on the contrary may diminish it. The countries upon whose manufactures the system would operate, would most probably adopt a retaliatory system, and if they did not actually prohibit our produce from entering their ports, would lay such a duty as would be tantamount to a measure of that kind by permitting others to undersell us in their markets. The committee having thus briefly stated their views of the subject referred to them, beg leave to recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolutions. Your committee pray to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD D. SPAIGHT, Chairman.

Resolved, That any increase in the Tariff to protect manufactures, by decreasing the revenue of the General Government, derived from the customs, thereby inducing a system of direct and other internal taxation; by diverting from the improvement of the country the labor and capital of its citizens. And that it is inconsistent with the rules and principles of political economy.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their best efforts to prevent any increase in the Tariff to protect manufactures.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to send a copy of the foregoing resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

B. YANCEY, S. S.  
R. M. SANDERS, S. H. C.

The following letter from a citizen at a distance to his friend in the assembly, respecting the Banks, having been communicated to some gentlemen, and more desiring to read it than can peruse the original, permission has been obtained to put it in print. It is a plain and a candid statement of facts, on a question which deeply affects the welfare of the citizens of this state. *Ed. Star.*

DEAR SIR,  
You desire my opinion upon the expediency of the Legislature adopting measures to compel the Banks of the State to redeem their notes with specie at an early day; and you ask me at what time it left to themselves, they probably would resume the payment of specie? No one can attach less importance to my sentiments on these points than I do myself. Yet if the few facts which I may place together can in any degree aid your deciding on the question before you, I shall not regret the few minutes bestowed on this letter.

I cannot but regret that any portion of the Legislature think themselves called on at this time, to interfere with the management of the Banks; and if measures are adopted to compel the Banks to pay specie immediately, under the penalty of paying heavy interests, or damages in case of refusal, there cannot be any doubt but that the Banks will be driven into measures for their safety and defence, which must greatly increase the distresses of the country.

That the Banks in suspending specie payments have not conformed to their undertakings is admitted. But common justice and candor require that they should not be condemned for a course of conduct, produced in the first instance by the distress of the country, and continued subsequently in mercy to the people. The distresses of the country have been ascribed to the Banks. The charge is, they first issued too freely in loans, and then rigorously called in. Those charges are unfounded in fact. Money, whether of gold and silver or paper, may be too abundant. When the supply is greater than the business of a country requires, its value will be reduced; like tobacco or cotton, its value depends on the quantity in market. And yet, freely as the Banks may have issued, their notes within the State have not depreciated; but in every transaction between the citizens of the State, have answered the purpose of money as well as gold and silver; and so far from being too abundant, an universal complaint has prevailed of the scarcity of money, and of the want of more Bank Notes. Of the sum issued in loans, I think not more than fifteen per cent. has been called in payments; and so far from having made heavy collections from their debtors, I feel confidence in the opinion that at this day, the sum due to the Banks in the aggregate, is within fifteen per cent. as large as it ever was. Such are the facts as regards issues and collections.

That in some instances loans may have been made to indiscreet men, who have used the money to their injury, must be admitted. But what species of trading has not proved injurious to indiscreet men? Do not men ruin themselves by injudicious purchases of tobacco, cotton, and pork, by erecting mills, establishing manufactures, by extravagance in dress and in living? Unfortunately the profits are so abundant, that every man must answer in the affirmative. When, therefore, it is found practicable to prevent indiscreet men from trading in merchandise, produce and lands, when you can curb the follies of man, control the vicissitudes of trade,



and regulate our currency by  
and temperance, when having secured  
him against all other chances of misfor-  
tune, you may wisely close the door of a  
bank upon him, and deny him this only  
remaining means of mischief. But while  
it continues impossible, (as it does and  
ever will) for Legislatures to guard in-  
stead against the consequences of their own im-  
prudences, to which they are subject  
without recourse to Banks, surely it can-  
not be seriously contended, that the coun-  
try is to be denied that advantage result-  
ing from the use of Banks—advantages  
contended for by the first statesmen of the  
age, and admitted by universal establish-  
ment.

The distresses of the country consist in  
the low prices of produce and property,  
and in the consequent difficulty in paying  
debt. A very little reflection must satisfy  
every mind, not devoid of reason, that  
these evils may exist independent of any  
influence of the Banks, and that in the pre-  
sent times they actually owe their exis-  
tence to other causes.

Let one of those who ascribe the low  
prices of produce to the scarcity of money,  
purchase and ship our produce to any part  
of the world. He will find the price  
abroad so low, that after paying freight  
and charges, he will be fortunate if the  
first cost remain in his hands. He will  
then learn that the want of market abroad,  
and not the want of money at home, causes  
the low price of produce. If the pressure  
of the times existed only among us, we  
might ascribe it to the scarcity of money,  
and lay all the blame of the poor Banks of  
North Carolina, for their parsimonious is-  
sue of notes. But the same pressure is felt  
every where in Europe, as well as in every  
part of the United States. He who search-  
es for the causes of national distress, must  
elevate his view above the petty banks of  
this country or the little extravagances of  
his neighbours. Whatever the parish poli-  
ticians of the State may decide to be the  
cause of our distress, let them learn from  
the testimony of the venerable John Ad-  
ams, that at the close of four wars, which  
he is old enough to remember the same  
distresses have prevailed as incident to the  
change of circumstances, and he may learn  
also from the message of President Mon-  
roe to the present Congress, that "we are  
liable to be affected in some degree by the  
changes which occur in the condition and  
regulation of foreign countries"—that "it  
would be strange if the produce of our soil  
received at all times and in every quarter  
an uniform and equal encouragement"—  
"we trace these pressures to the peculiar  
character of the epoch in which we live and  
to the extraordinary occurrences which have sig-  
nified it." "The convulsions with which  
several of the powers of Europe have been  
shaken, and the long and destructive wars  
in which all were engaged, with their sud-  
den transition to a state of peace, present-  
ing in the first instance, unusual encour-  
agement to our commerce, and withdraw-  
ing it in the second even within its wonted  
limits, could not fail to be sensibly felt  
here. The station too which we had to  
support through this long conflict, com-  
pelled as we were finally, to become a  
party to it with a principal power, and to  
make great exertions, suffer heavy losses  
and to contract considerable debts, distur-  
bing the ordinary course of affairs, by aug-  
menting to a vast amount the circulating  
medium, and thereby elevating at one  
time, the price of every article above a  
just standard, and depressing it at another  
below it, had likewise its due effect. It is  
manifest that the pressures of which we  
complain, have proceeded, in a great mea-  
sure, from these causes." So far the  
words of Mr. Monroe—Yielding to these  
high authorities, I think the distress of the  
country is owing to the extraordinary oc-  
currences of the times in which we live and  
not the petty Banks of North Carolina.

The Banks are censured for suspending  
specie payments. Before they are con-  
demned and punished for this step, its  
cause and the consequences of it should  
be enquired into. A concurrence of cir-  
cumstances, and among them, not the least  
in effect, the course adopted by the Bank  
of the United States toward all other  
Banks, has compelled the Banks, particu-  
larly those to the north of us, to call in  
their debts in large proportions; an extra-  
ordinary demand for money in all the  
States was the consequence. The debtors  
and the agents of each particular Bank  
were active in drawing from every other  
Bank, all the specie they could obtain to  
give strength to that one in whose support  
they had particular interest. At the same  
time Spanish milled dollars were particu-  
larly sought after for shipment to the East In-  
dies. In this season of gathering North  
Carolina did not escape visitation; and  
Bank agents, brokers and pedlars from the  
north and from the south, in quick suc-  
cession, were calling on our Banks, and tak-  
ing off specie by wagon loads. It is a  
fundamental rule in banking, to regulate  
the amount of notes issued, by the amount  
of specie in the vaults of the Bank. The  
extinction of large sums of specie from the  
Bank demanded a corresponding reduction

of the amount of notes in circulation, or in  
other words, the Banks were required to  
call in their notes. The consequences soon  
became obvious; if that course were per-  
sisted in, the debtors of the Banks, the people  
of the State, would be ruined, while the specu-  
lators and brokers from other States would be  
enriched. The alternatives before the Banks  
were either to pay specie and call in the debts  
due them, unmindful of the ruin it might  
cause; or to indulge the debtors, and refuse  
to pay specie, regardless of the clamor  
which would be raised against them. They  
adopted the latter alternative, and re-  
solved to refuse specie payments to such  
demands. Such is the history of the sus-  
pension of specie payments. Northern  
brokers, speculators and pedlars may  
complain of it, but it would be indeed  
strange that citizens of the State should  
find cause of blame in the determination  
to prefer the safety of the people at large,  
to the profits of a few speculators. But in  
judging of the conduct of the Banks on  
this occasion, it must be kept in mind that  
though they did not pay specie, they did  
not fail to satisfy every just demand on  
them. They had procured (and at some  
expense) funds in other States, north and  
south, and it is believed, that from the pe-  
riod of suspension to the present hour,  
very demand on them has been fully sat-  
isfied on the Banks north or south, which  
drafts, as those to whom they were paid  
resided abroad, answered every purpose of  
specie, and had every effect as payment in  
specie could have had, except only under-  
mining our Banks and distressing our peo-  
ple.

As to the consequences of suspending  
specie payments, as they operate among  
ourselves.

When a bank note, not convertible in  
specie at the pleasure of the holder, can  
supply the place of specie as a circulating  
medium is a question so often discussed,  
that I would not agitate it again. I would  
only remind you as I pass on, that during  
our late war, all banks, having suspended  
specie payments, every operation of money  
was performed by bank notes, but con-  
vertible into specie; and that the bank of  
England suspended the payment of specie  
from 1771 to the last year in which inter-  
val the government with no funds but pa-  
per bank notes, prosecuted those wars  
which in the final overthrow of Napoleon  
established their own empire and achieved  
the independence of Europe. The expe-  
rience of the world on this point, set at  
nought the theories of exorbitant the sub-  
stitution of paper for specie.

The value of money is estimated by the  
quantity it will purchase of the necessaries,  
comforts and luxuries of life. Compare  
the prices of produce and property in  
1817, 1818 and to June 1819, while the  
banks redeemed their notes with specie,  
with the prices at this time. Corn, pork  
flour and most other articles of produce  
can now be purchased with bank notes at  
less than one half the prices they com-  
manded in the former period. In other  
words, you can at this time, obtain in ex-  
change for bank notes, not redeemable in  
specie, double the quantity of produce,  
which in 1817 you could obtain for the  
same sum in bank notes, which were con-  
vertible into specie, at pleasure. Lands  
and negroes can be purchased now for at  
least one third less than in the former pe-  
riod, payable too in the same abused bank  
notes. In short, in every operation of  
money, whether purchasing property, or  
paying debts; whether to private persons  
or to officers in settlement of executions,  
the notes of our banks have answered, and  
will do answer every purpose of specie;  
and with pretty ample opportunities of be-  
ing informed, I do not know a single in-  
stance of dealings between citizens of the  
state in which any difficulty has been  
made because a bank note, and not specie  
was paid. Bank notes may therefore, be  
said to be placed by universal consent,  
on a par with gold and silver. If there is  
any exception to it is in the case of those  
traders and pedlars, who have no money  
to the north. If they take our notes  
northwardly, they pass them at a discount  
of about two per cent—they would save  
this loss if they would ship our produce  
abroad to pay their debts. If the  
interest of those gentlemen, in number no  
one in a thousand of our citizens, con-  
flicts with the interests of the rest of the  
state, there can be no hesitation in decid-  
ing which interest should be preferred.

Admitting the correctness of all that is  
said, still the question remains, will the re-  
turn to specie payments at this time, be  
injurious to the banks, or to the people of  
the state? My opinion is, that such mea-  
sure would probably be fatal to the banks,  
and certainly very injurious to the peo-  
ple.

From the state of the banks before  
the last assembly it appeared that the banks  
possessed bonds and notes due to them for  
three millions of dollars, more than all the  
demands which could be made upon them.  
Yet, strong as this statement proved to be  
and clearly as it put their solvency beyond  
question, it also appeared that they held but  
seven hundred thousand dollars in specie,

to meet demands which could be made on  
them, for four million six hundred thou-  
sand dollars—not quite one dollar in spe-  
cie to meet six dollars of debt. Since that  
report their situation may have improved,  
and I estimate their specie at this time at  
one dollar in five of their debts. In this  
situation it is more defusion to believe that  
they can pay in specie all the demands  
which will be made upon them. If the  
legislature say the banks shall pay specie  
under heavy penalties the consequence is  
plain; self defence is the law of nature; to  
avoid the penalty, the exaction of which, if  
not counteracted, must speedily both de-  
stroy their profits and absorb their capital,  
and to meet the demand as far as they can,  
the banks must require payment of their  
debts—not in instalments, but the whole;  
judgments will be enforced to the amount  
of five millions of dollars. Each man in  
debted to a bank and urged for payment  
will press in turn his debtors; and thus the  
whole debts of the community will be  
brought down in one torrent upon our  
heads at the same time. But will the de-  
mands for specie be made upon the  
banks? If they may be made and if the  
consequences may be such as I have sug-  
gested the experiment ought not to be  
made. The banks, in the neighboring  
state of Virginia, crippled, and for some  
time put "hors de combat" by hits from the  
bank of the United States, have been re-  
creating their strength, but are not suffi-  
ciently restored not to need help—they  
will gladly now, as they heretofore did,  
clutch every Carolina Bank Note to draw  
specie for themselves. The bank of the U.  
S. the chartered enemy of the State banks,  
stands also ready the moment the doors  
are open, to enter; and when they last had  
opportunity, load wagons with our dollars.  
Agents from northern banks, brokers and  
clerks of India merchants, all will seize the  
golden opportunity, and from the joint vi-  
sitations of all, the specie of the banks will  
soon disappear. It should be remembered  
too, that to the money dealers, there is a  
special temptation to visit the banks of  
North Carolina—it is this: Spanish milled  
dollars, the only coin which is shipped to  
the East Indies, uniformly commands a  
premium when the India ships are pre-  
paring to sail. The northern banks pro-  
tect their Spanish dollars by the tender of  
American coin; and so desirable is it to  
the banks to possess this coin that within  
a month past we have seen that three hun-  
dred thousand dollars of foreign coin have  
been sent in steam boats and wagons from  
New England to the mint in Philadelphia,  
to be converted into American coin. Our  
banks have very little American coin;  
their foreign gold is not a tender, and their  
Spanish milled dollars are thus placed at  
the command of all who choose to demand  
them. Thus it is that I fear the banks are  
to be assailed—the consequences are in-  
evitable—the banks will do no business, but  
to collect—the capital rendered unproduc-  
tive, each stockholder will prefer to with-  
draw his stock and employ it otherwise,  
and the charter will be surrendered. The  
state will lose its annual tax of sixteen  
thousand dollars from the banks of New-  
bern and Cape Fear, and its dividend on its  
stock in all the banks. The last dividend  
will be of land and negroes purchased by  
the banks for the debts due them. If you  
think my fears visionary remember that  
probably not less than fifty banks have  
surrendered their charters since the estab-  
lishment of the bank of the United States.  
As the collection of debts due to the banks  
retire their notes from circulation, specie  
must become the only circulating medi-  
um. In proportion as specie is scarce, in  
the same proportion will its value increase  
and the prices of property depreciate, and  
in this effect will further evils be felt from  
the destruction of the banks.

It is true that the banks are by charter  
bound to pay specie; but by charter they  
are also bound to lend money. In issuing  
notes they have fulfilled the objects of their  
creation—that they cannot immediately re-  
deem their notes with specie is not their  
fault; it is the fault, or more properly the  
misfortune of those to whom they have  
loaned money; the people of this state,  
oppressed by the disasters of the times,  
have failed to pay their debts to the banks,  
and leave the banks of consequence un-  
able to pay their creditors. It is not less  
the duty of individuals than of corpora-  
tions to fulfil their contracts, and the legis-  
lature having the same control over one  
as the other, may with the same propriety  
affix penalties upon the non payment in  
specie of the notes of individuals, and in  
all cases punish delinquents in proportion  
to their misfortunes. And surely even-  
handed justice requires that if the banks  
are punished for failing to pay specie—  
those who owe them the specie, and fail to  
pay them, should not go unpunished.

When I look at the situation of affairs,  
at the meeting of the legislature, the notes  
of the banks issued upon a pledge of the  
property of the debtors, therefore perfectly  
safe, and at par with gold and silver in  
this state—the debtors consoling them-  
selves amid distresses, with the hope that  
their debts would be called for by the  
banks as indulgently as heretofore; and

when I contrast this state of things with  
that which the proposed interference of  
this legislature may create—was upon the  
banks for specie—suits by the banks and  
debtors due them—the general loss of credit—  
sacrifices of estates, and ruin of families—  
I cannot but believe the legislature are  
without the least possible necessity, about to  
make one of the most dangerous experi-  
ments which power ever ventured upon.

As to the time when the Banks can re-  
sume specie payments.

By specie payments I mean the banks  
paying in specie of all the notes they  
issue. Not that shuffling kind of specie  
which at times they have all heretofore  
practiced, of issuing at one office, notes pay-  
able at another, and when the note issued  
one hour is presented in the next for pay-  
ment, it is refused, and the holder is di-  
rected to take a journey across the state to  
another branch or office for payment. It  
would be quite as fair to issue notes pay-  
able in New Orleans and Missouri, and  
quite as just then a now to boast of pay-  
ing specie, a practice which must put to  
shame the presumptuous judgments of  
those who destroyed our paper currency  
and boasted that they could establish our  
banks on a specie foundation. In this eva-  
sive way of dealing, our banks can proba-  
bly commence paying specie payments  
immediately, but for the fair & open deal-  
ing in specie which the legislature expects  
I do not believe the banks are now pre-  
pared; because as I have stated, the people  
are not prepared to act with them. Our  
state has hitherto always been debtor to  
the north; large sums of cash are annually  
required to pay a balance, which our pro-  
duce suited to their market, is not suffi-  
cient to pay.

But at this time it is hoped our mer-  
chants owe less abroad than heretofore;  
and, the new article of cotton which is at  
length attaining consequence in this state,  
as an article of export to the north, will  
greatly diminish the balance to be re-  
mitted in money. After the crops of the  
present year get to market, our debt will  
be greatly lessened. The northern banks  
and merchants having less claims on us  
will have less power to do us mischief, and  
the experiment of specie payments may  
then be made: if not with safety, certainly  
with less danger than at this time.

Upon the whole then, my opinion is, that  
the suspension of specie payments was ne-  
cessary, for consideration, deeply affect-  
ing the interests of the people of the  
state.

That the effects of the suspension has  
in no wise injured the interests of the  
state or its citizens; while it has probably  
preserved the banks.

The distresses of the country are  
not occasioned either by the suspension of  
specie payments, or by any operation of  
the banks; but have their causes in the  
unexampled state of things existing in  
other parts of the world.

That the notes of our banks, are per-  
fectly secure, and if not quite, are near  
on a par with specie, and are taken without  
hesitation or suspicion, and that no good,  
but much mischief may result from the in-  
terference of the legislature with them at  
this time.

#### 40 dollars reward.



RAN AWAY: from the  
subscriber on the 11th  
January last a negro man  
named

Abram,

about five feet 5 inches high,  
rather knocked knee, has a scar on the  
right side of his neck and a little turn in his  
right eye, about 25 years old—He formerly  
belonged to James Green of Greenville, and  
was sold by M. Mordeson to me.

Also, on the 1st Sept. last a negro man  
named

Jim,

about 37 years old, yellow complexion, spare  
made, has a little scar under his right eye,  
is about five feet 10 inches high—He was  
raised in the Holloway family in Hyde-  
county, & sold by John Holloway to Weeks  
Chapman, and by W. C. to me.

I will give the above reward to any per-  
son who will deliver them to me, or twenty  
dollars for either, or \$20 each, for securing  
them in any of the jails of Pitt, Beaufort  
Hyde, or any of the adjoining county jails.

JOHN BOYD.

JOYD'S FERRY, }  
Pitt county, Oct. 11th } 1879

THE FOLLOWING

BLANKS

are constantly kept on hand, and for sale at the  
Printing Office.

Powers of Attorney; Bills of Lading  
neatly printed in the Letter form; com-  
mon do. Sheriff's Bills of Sale and Deeds; Deeds  
of Conveyance from one individual to another  
Coasting Manifests; Bills of Sale for vessels  
(Registered and Enrolled); Attachments,  
Bonds, Warrants; Seamen's Articles, &c.

WASH

FRIDAY

We are sub-  
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WASHINGTON, N C

FRIDAY, JANUARY, 12, 1830.

We are authorized to announce JOHN P. DAVIS, Esq. a Candidate to represent this district in the present Congress, in the place of the late Hon. JAMES SLOCUM, deceased.

Washington, Jan. 6.

A report was current in the city yesterday, that the ratification, by Spain, of the Treaty with her, had been received in this city. As we editors say, the report was premature—Official information is, however, said to have been received of the fact of the ratification of the Treaty by Spain, without condition or reservation.

When the Treaty arrives, it will be proclaimed by the President as the law of the land, or it will be laid before the Senate for its revision. The latter course will not probably be pursued. If it should be, we do not apprehend any serious opposition to its final ratification.

There is not a few, we are aware, who have objections to the boundary established by the Treaty, thinking it not sufficiently comprehensive to the South East of the Mississippi. It will be a consoling reflection to those who think thus, that it will be in the power of the United States to purchase territory beyond that line, whenever it is really necessary to us.

Nat Int

The debate which is now going on in the House of Representatives is very comprehensive in its scope, covering all questions connected with the expenditures of the government, and of course touching upon important points of the national policy. There is every indication that the Debate will be of considerable length.

Ibid

New York, Jan. 3

#### BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of the United States, held in their new Banking House in Philadelphia on Monday, it was declared inexpedient to make a dividend at the present period.

#### EXPORTS FROM THE U. STATES

From the amount of the Exports of the U. States, laid before the House of Representatives, on Thursday, it appears that the Exports, for the year ending 30th Sept last were valued as follows:

Of Domestic Products 51,683,640  
Foreign Products 13,005,029  
Making a total of \$69,691,669, according to the custom house valuation.

The Domestic Exports were composed of the following general amounts:

Products of the sea 2,251,000  
Products of the Forest 5,304,000  
Products of Agriculture 41,485,000  
Products of Manufactures 2,019,000  
Uncertain 625,000

The Postmaster General issued, some two or three years ago, to all Deputy Postmasters, a standing order, to give notice to the Printer thereof of any newspaper which should remain in their offices, respectively, uncalled for, or not taken up, by the person to whom it should be addressed, and to state whether the person refused to receive the paper, or was dead, had removed, and, if so, where to. This order we believe, has been generally observed by the gentlemen to whom it was given, but, having reason to believe that it was in some instances neglected, we promised, in the course of the last summer, if any case of such neglect should come to our knowledge, to lay it before the Postmaster General, in order that the delinquent might be dealt with accordingly. Such an instance of neglect having occurred at a distant post office not long since, and the fact being established to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, we have the pleasure to state, that he immediately dismissed the offender from office. We deem it proper to mention the fact, for the information of publishers as well as postmasters, and as an assurance that information of similar misconduct, from any quarter, will be promptly attended to by the Postmaster General.

We take this opportunity to offer our thanks to those gentlemen of the Post Office establishment, in various parts of the country, who have, in numerous instances, given us the information referred to above, and for other good offices in the "miscellaneous" of our papers, &c.

Nat. Int.

#### YELLOW FEVER.

The governor of Louisiana, in his message to the legislature, states a fact in relation to the yellow fever in New Orleans, that merits particular attention. He asserts, that those confined in the prison of that city, were in no instance subject to that dreadful malady: that being cut off from society, and being secluded within the cells of a dungeon, not one died of the prevailing fever.

#### SEA SERPENT.

In behalf of the whole fraternity of editors, as well as ourselves, we beg leave to tender our gratitude to his high mightiness "the Old Sea Serpent," for enabling us to present the following information to the public. This seasonable return of the royal snakeship "to these abodes," we cannot but regard as peculiarly fortunate. The great matrimonial quarrel in England, having resulted in the triumph of the lady of the family, we were just casting about to see what else of equal importance might be seized hold of, to amuse, interest, and astonish the people.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Extract from the log book of the schr. General Jackson, arrived at Boston from the Grand Banks via Marblehead 1st Dec. 10, 1829, lat. 51.20, lon. 54.30, saw the Sea Serpent. About 11 P. M. it being calm, the watch on deck saw something in the water, making for the vessel, supposed to be porpoises. One of our people went on the bows with the harpoon to receive them. When within about 15 feet from the vessel, found it to be a snake—called the skipper up—by this time he had come so as to touch the vessel forward, and lay himself along side, moving slowly, his head passed the stern, and his tail under the bowsprit. Supposed him to be about 20 feet longer than the vessel, which is 80 tons burthen. A light breeze coming up, left him astern—his head about 3 or 4 feet out of water. One of the people says: "he appeared as I have seen him described in the papers."



#### Port of Washington

ENTERED

Jan 9, Schr. William, Campbell, Charleston.

CLEARED

Jan. 12, Schr. William & Henry, Gibbs, Bermuda.

#### WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT

(CORRECTED WEEKLY)

ARTICLES	UNIT	PRICE
Bacon	lb.	5 6
Butter	20	25
Bees-Wax	32	34
Brandy, French	gal.	5 50
do. Apple	60	
do. Peach	none	
Corn	bu.	30
Meal	42	
Peas	none	
Cotton	lb.	3 14
Coffee	32	35
Cordage	14	15
Flour	5	5 50
Flax Seed	bus	95
Gin, Holland	gal.	1 25
Pine Scantling	M	6 8
Plank	8	10
Flooring Boards	14	
Shingles, 22 inch	1 50	3
Staves, W. O. hhd.	20	
do. R. O. do.	8	0
do. W. O. hhd.	8	10
Heading, W. O. hhd.	20	24
Lard	lb.	8 10
Molasses	gal.	32 35
Tar	bbi.	1 10 1 25
Pitch	1 10	1 20
Rosin	1	1 10
Turpentine	gal.	24 25
do. Spirits	bbi.	3 10
Pork	gal.	1 25 1 30
Rum Jamaica	gal.	1 1 1 10
do W. I.	1	1 10
do. American	25	30
Salt Allum	bus	80
do. Fine	70	
Sugar, Leaf	lb.	25 30
do. Lump	20	
do. Brown	10	12
Tobacco (manufac)	cwt	18 22
Whiskey	gal.	40 45

J. Mastin & Son,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED per schooner Cashier, capt. Hallock, on consignment, thirty four trunks, containing

LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S, & CHILDREN'S

#### SHOES & BOOTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

which they will sell wholesale or retail on moderate terms.

ALSO—Garden Peas,

Dec. 22, 1829—(238)

Rye wanted.

CASH will be paid for good Rye, at the

Distillery in this place.

Dec. 15—(237)

#### List of Letters,

Remained in the Post Office, at Washington, on T. M. G. 1st of January 1831.

A—Wallis Andrews

B—Thomas W. Blackledge, David Britta, John Brown, Thomas Barrow, John Bunker, Jarvis B. Buxton, Penelope Blount, Henry Brumster

C—Osborn Clark, Jesse D. Carraway, John Condry, Samuel Chauncey, Timothy Case, Lucretia Carey, Randolph Chauncey, Henry C. Cowell

D—John Daniels, Charles Durang, Terrence Delany

E—Capt. Fitch, Joy Foreman, John Fearson, Baker Fieftwood

G—Thompson Garrard, Calvin Gillet, A. S. Gibson, Letisha Gardner, Joseph Gwer

H—Jacob D. Harrington 2, Joseph Hilliard, John Houston, Ezekiah Herriman, James R. Hooker

I—Jeremiah Jacqueth, Richard Jasper, Samuel W. Jones 2

L—James Latham, Charles Lewis, Samuel Lawton, Zacharias Linton

M—Thomas D. Mastin, Christopher S. Mooking 2, Thacker Muire, Elijah Mixon, James Murphy Isaac Mills

N—Margaret O'Neil

P—Marshall Park, Henry B. Perkins, William Parker, Jonathan Pierce, Robert Patterson, Slade Pearce

R—Jesse Rolin, Thomas Robins, Nancy Richards

S—Peter Smith 2, John Sinclair, Betsey Simons

T—Ann Tetterton

W—Henry Whitehead, Thomas Wallace, Daniel Webb, James Waters, Ulysses Webster, James Waters

JOHN GALLAGHER, P. M.

71Lpd289

READY PAY—CASH OR BARTER.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has opened opposite to Mr. A. P. Neal's dwelling house, where he offers for sale the following articles, viz: A complete assortment of

Groceries;  
Hardware,  
Glass & Crockeryware,  
Hats,  
Ladies and Gentlemen's  
Shoes and Boots,  
Paints, Oil, &c. &c.

At which, he will dispose of, on the most accommodating terms; and will supply at shortest notice any article in his line from Boston by wholesale, at very moderate advance for Cash. C. CUSHING, Jr.

Dec. 21, 1829—(238)

John Jackson,

LESSEE'S WHARF

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 bushels coarse SALT,

20 bbls. N. E. RUM

10 hhd. retailing MOLASSES;

5 punches W. I. RUM

10 bbl. Gu-covado SUGARS,

20 casks Thomstown LIME,

10 boxes China TEA SETTS.

Dec. 23 1829—3w288

Fifty dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY about the 1st of February last, my negro man BILL, about 25 years old 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very black complexion, and a little bow-legged—he is probably lurking about Washington, where he is well known.

And about the 10th of June, a negro man named GEORGE, about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very black complexion, and has remarkably large white eyes, and was formerly the property of D. C. Cabarrus, subsequently the property of Mr. Benjamin Runyon, and recently purchased by me from him. George is probably lurking about Edenton, where he was raised, and I understand, has a sister who was emancipated by the late A. Cabarrus.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of and delivery of the above negro, or negroes, for either of them if delivered to me, or secured in any Jail, so that I get them again.

JOHN MYERS.

Bellefont, near Washington,

Beaufort County, 20th Nov. 1829—(237)

FOR SALE

THAT commodious House and

Lot on Main street, well known

as the Brick Tavern, last in the

occupation of Mrs. Ransom as a Public

House, is presumed that the situation of

the property is too well known, to require

any description of its present actual value, or

its probable future enhancement in value.

Notes, with good security, negotiable at

the Bank, and renewable by paying the usual

instalments will be received in payment.

For further particulars, apply to William

Blackledge, Esquire or in his absence to,

THOMAS W. BLACKLEDGE.

Washington 24th Dec. 29.

MRS. WOLCOTT respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she intends opening a select Academy for young Ladies, on the 3d of January next, at the house situated between Capt. Ross's and Wm. Worley's, in Main Street; where the following branches of education will be taught, viz: Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Composition, Recitation, Painting in water colours and on Velvet, Shell, and Needle Work of all description.

#### Terms of tuition as follows:

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic

& Orthography \$3 per quarter

All the above mentioned literary branches \$5

Painting in water colours \$9

Do on velvet, shell, and fine needle work \$15

N. B. If sufficient encouragement offers, lessons on the Piano-Porte will be given once a week—Likewise, several young ladies can be accommodated with board as above. Parents and Guardians may rely upon strict attention to the morals and manners of children placed under the care of Mrs. W.

Washington, Dec. 8, 1829—(f

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS by various acts of Congress the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal (according to law) of public lands shall be held as follows, viz:

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of

Townships 51 to 55, in range 26, west of the 5th principal meridian line.

50 to 55, ranges 27 & 28 do.

51 to 55, range 9 do.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of

Townships 51 to 56, in range 30, west of the 5th principal meridian line.

50 to 56, in ranges 31, 32 & 33 do.

At St. Louis, in said state, on the first Monday in December next, for the sale of

Townships 35 to 44, in range 1 & 2, east of the 5th principal meridian line.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of

Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 3 and 4, east of the 5th principal meridian line.

At the same place, on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of

Townships 35 to 44, in range 5 & 6, east & of 45 & 44, in range 7 east.

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, in the said state, on the first Monday in February next, for the sale of

Townships 34, in ranges 1 to 14, east of the 5th principal meridian line.

33, range 4, east do.

29, 30 & 31 5, do.

31, 32 & 33 6, do.

At Edwardsville, in the state of Illinois, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of

Townships 8 to 13, in range 9, west of the 3d principal meridian line.

11 to 13 10 and 11 do.

6 to 13 12 and 13 do.

8 to 13 14 do.

At Vandalia, in the said state, on the third Monday in January next, for the sale of

Townships 5 to 10, in range 1, east of 3d principal meridian line.

7 to 10 2

8 to 10 ranges 3, 4, 5 and 6

1, 8, 9 and 10 range 7 east.

1, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 8

At Palestine, in said state, on the second Monday in February next, for the sale of

Townships 6 to 10, in ranges 9, 10 and 11 east of 3d principal meridian line.

8, 9, and 10 ranges 12 and 13

At Detroit in Michigan Territory, on the first Monday in Nov. next, for the sale of

Townships 8, 9 & 10 S, in ranges 4 & 5 east

8 and 9 6

7, 8 and 9 7 & 8

Except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the support of schools or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, beginning with the lowest number of section, township and range.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of September, 1829.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States will publish the above once a week, till the 1st of May, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

1 May—278

PRINTING,

In general, neatly executed at this Office.



## POETRY.

### THE ATHEIST REFUTED.

"Methinks this world seems strangely made  
And every thing amiss;  
A dull complaining atheist said,  
A stretch'd he lay beneath a shade,  
And instanced in this :—

"Behold!" quoth he, "that mighty thing,  
A pumpkin, large and round,  
Is held but by a little string,  
Which upwards cannot make it spring,  
Nor bear it from the ground!"

"Whilst on that oak an acorn small  
So disproportion'd grows;  
(Whoe'er surveys this casual ball,  
And views the great things with the small,  
Their ill contrivance knows.

My better judgment would have hung  
The pumpkin on the tree,  
And let the acorn slightly strung,  
With things that on the surface sprung,  
That meek and feeble be."

No more the caviller could say,  
No further faults decry—  
For upwards gazing as he lay,  
An acorn loosen'd from its spray,  
Fell full upon his eye.

The wounded part with tears run o'er,  
As punish'd for the sin :—  
Fool!—hadst that limb a pumpkin bore,  
Thy wisdom would have shone no more,  
Nor skull have kept it in.

### Latest from Europe.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

The fine fast sailing ship Hector, capt. Bennett, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Liverpool whence she sailed on the 19th ult. The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received by this arrival London papers to the 17th November inclusive, and Lloyd's Lists of the 10th, 14th & 17th of the month. These papers furnish many articles of considerable interest. We have copied the most prominent.

Don MANUEL DE BARROS attached to the Spanish legation to the U. States, arrived at the house of the Spanish Consul in Bordeaux on the 30th of Oct. with the treaty for the cession of the FLORIDAS, which had been ratified by the Cortes. A letter from Bordeaux, received at Paris on the 6th of Nov. says he will embark immediately in the ship Rapid, of N. Y. for Philadelphia.

The proceedings against the Queen have terminated in the House of Lords. It being ascertained on the 10th, there would be only a majority of 9 for the bill on the third reading, a motion was made by Lord Liverpool to postpone taking the question to the day 6 months which was carried. This is considered in England as an abandonment of the prosecution, and great rejoicings had taken place in consequence, throughout England. London was illuminated three successive nights, in a very brilliant manner, the windows exhibiting transparencies and placards inscribed 'the Queen Triumphant.' Some riots took place in the course of these demonstrations of joy, and the windows of two newspaper offices were demolished. Lord Liverpool, it is said, was about to resign.

#### CASE OF THE QUEEN.

The question on the second reading of the bill against the Queen, was taken on the 6th Nov. when it appeared there were Contents, 123—Non Contents, 95—Majority 28. On the following day, the debate on the third reading was commenced, which was continued till the 10th. The House then divided; when there appeared for the third reading 103, against it 99, leaving a majority of only 4 in favor of the bill.

As soon as the state of the division was announced, Lord Dacre rose, and holding a paper in his hand, said he had been intrusted with a petition from her majesty, praying to be heard by counsel against the passing of the bill. Lord Liverpool said, that he apprehended such a course would be rendered unnecessary by what he was about to state. He could not be ignorant of the state of the public feeling with regard to this measure, and it appeared to be the opinion of the house, that the bill should be read a third time only by a majority of 9 votes. Had the third reading been carried by as considerable a number of peers as the second, he and his colleagues would have felt it their duty to persevere with the bill, and to send it down to the other branch of the legislature. In the present state of the country, however, and with the division of sentiment, so nearly balanced, just evinced by their lordships, they had come to the determination not to proceed further with it. He should accordingly move that the question that the bill do pass be put on this day six months. (The most vehement

cheering took place on this unexpected declaration.) Earl Grey rose as soon as the Earl of Liverpool took his seat, but the confusion did not subside until after his lordship had been for some time on his legs. His lordship complained of the whole course ministers had pursued with regard to the bill, which after the declaration of the noble Earl, could scarcely be said to be before the house, but which was still before the country, and would long live in its memory. He charged the servants of the crown with the grossest neglect of duty, in the first instance, in listening only to *ex parte* evidence, and giving a willing credence to the most exaggerated and unfounded calumnies. They had thus, for many months, agitated the nation; they had produced a general stagnation of public and private business; and they had given a most favorable opportunity, were it desired, to the enemies of internal peace and tranquility. They have betrayed their King, insulted their Queen, continued cries of heat from all sides; and had given a shock to all morals of society by the promulgation of the detestable and disgusting evidence, in the hearing of which the house had been so long occupied. (Hear.) His lordship also reproached, in the severest terms, the conduct of the Milan commissioners, who, having been appointed, not to investigate the truth, but to obtain testimony of guilt, had found in this country but too great an inclination to put faith in all the stories their agents and witnesses might invent against the honor and reputation of the Queen of Great Britain. The result has been, that, after inquiries, secret and open—after the greatest calumnies and the foulest libels had been made the subject of detail and debate for fifty days—after all the injury that it was possible to do the Queen had been accomplished, the bill was abandoned, not without reason, but assuredly without apology. His lordship concluded by assuring the noble lords on the other side, that the people of Great Britain would not be satisfied with the mere withdrawing of the measure, but would demand a strict inquiry into its foundation and origin. (Great applause.) Lord Eskine addressed a few words to their lordships in a manner truly emphatic and striking:—"I have heard," (said he) "the proposal of the noble earl—I see the face of this odious measure consummated and I feel nothing but the most lively and entire satisfaction, I heartily rejoice in the event. My lords I am an old man; and my life, whether it have been for good or for evil, has been passed under the sacred rule of the law. In this moment I feel my strength renovated and repaired, by that rule being restored—the accursed charge wherewithal we have been menaced has passed over our heads; there is an end of that horrid and portentous excrement of a new law, retrospective, and iniquitous, and oppressive; and the constitution & sphere of our polity is once more safe. My heart is too full of the escape we have just had, to let me do more than praise the blessings of the system we have regained; but I cannot praise them adequately myself, and I prefer expressing my own sentiments in the fine language of one of the most eloquent authors of any age. Hooker who thus speaks in his great work, his Ecclesiastical Polity:—"Of law there can be no less acknowledged than that her seat is in the bosom of God; her voice the harmony of the world; all things in heaven and earth do her homage; the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power. Both angels and men, and creatures of what condition soever, though each in different sort and manner, yet all with uniform consent, admiring her as the mother of their peace & joy." The Duke of Montrose said, he should oppose the motion for throwing out the bill. He was convinced of her majesty's criminality, and should never look upon her as queen. The motion was then put and agreed to, and the house adjourned on the 23d inst. the day on which the commons meet.

Her Majesty was in attendance, in her private apartment, at the House of Lords, from a quarter before twelve. Whilst the peers were going through the process of voting *seriatim*, prior to the division, her majesty's counsel, who were behind the throne, were noting down the votes. As soon as they ascertained that the majority would not exceed 9, they repaired to the presence of her majesty, and advised her to present a petition to be heard by counsel against the passing of the bill. Her majesty received the news of the majority for the bill with great fortitude, and signed the petition drawn up by her counsel with a smiling air, saying, as she wrote the words Caroline, Regina, "There, Regina still, in spite of them." In a few minutes her counsel rushed into the room with the glad tidings that the bill was rejected. Her majesty spoke not a word, she looked fixed and insensible as a statue. Mr. Brougham suggested the propriety of her majesty proceeding immediately to her carriage; her attendants handed her down stairs, her majesty still remaining perfectly silent; and it was not till after she had been some minutes in her carriage that a flood of tears coming to her relief, she was able to resume her speech, and her wonted serenity and firmness. In the mean time, the cheers of the noble lords who opposed the bill were re-echoed by the persons who assembled in the lobby, and the cause, which had excited intense anxiety in the multitude which filled the Palace yard, was soon after explained by Mr. Vizord, who came out on the leads over the piazza. It was at this moment her majesty was entering her carriage. The intelligence was received with shouts of joy and congratulation which spread in every direction with the rapidity of an electric shock. Thousands pressed around her majesty's carriage, as it drove slowly on to Brandenburgh house, and felicitated her upon her triumph over the malice of her adversaries. The bells of all the churches rang merry peals; at all the theatres that were open, "God save the Queen," was called for, and joined in by the performers and the audience. In the evening there was an illumination, as general and as brilliant as could have been expected on so sudden an emergency and to the midnight hour the streets were crowded with multitudes of persons, congratulating each other on the rejection of the bill, as if for an important and unexpected victory achieved over an enemy who had approached to our very threshold. The news of the rejection of the bill having preceded her majesty, vast numbers assembled at Hyde Park corner, and all along the road to Brandenburgh house, who, as her majesty passed, rent the air with shouts of "God bless your majesty."—"God preserve you from your enemies." On her return to Brandenburgh house her majesty found there several Italian Ladies, noblemen, and gentlemen, who had that same afternoon arrived in this country, to give evidence in her favor in the House of Commons, if (as was expected) the bill should have been sent down to that house. They had the honor of dining with her majesty, and also Mr. Alderman Wood, Countess Oldi, Colonel Olivera and his lady, and a number of others of her majesty's friends, and the evening was spent with the greatest delight and satisfaction.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Hon. Keppel Craven, one of the Queen's vice chamberlains, has, by order of her majesty, written a letter to the Earl of Liverpool, demanding a suitable residence and establishment for her majesty. The letter states, "she had her majesty's commands to require from his majesty's government, that, without any further delay, a palace and establishment should be provided, suitable to her majesty's rank in the country in which she is now to reside; that this had been much too long deferred, with a view either to the station of her majesty or to the honor of the crown; nevertheless, that in circumstances of the times her majesty was willing to overlook such delay; but that it must be evident that no further time ought to elapse without finally arranging this matter."

The Queen intends going to Hammer Smith church on Sunday next, to receive the sacrament; and on Sunday following to St. Paul's, publicly to return thanks to Almighty God for her deliverance from the foul and wicked conspiracy directed against her honor and her life. A communication has been made to the Lord Mayor of her Majesty's intention, and we have no doubt but his Lordship will attend in state with a considerable number of the corporation in their robes, to meet her majesty at Temple bar. Her Majesty has fixed on Friday the 24th for receiving a considerable number of addresses of congratulation already voted. Her Majesty has invited many distinguished Noblemen and their ladies to dinner on Monday next. Her Majesty has received an answer to her letter to Lord Liverpool, demanding a suitable palace and establishment, that his Lordship has communicated her demands to his Majesty, but has as yet received no answer. Lord Liverpool pleads his absence from town as an excuse for his delay in answering her Majesty's letter.

A guard room for an officer and 50 men has been erected round the King's cottage at Windsor.

It is rumored in the fashionable circles that the Queen has declared her intention of commencing an action for slander against a certain member of the Royal Family.

It is generally understood that Mr. Caning condemned the proceedings against the Queen, and refused his co-operation in that odious measure. It is also said that he offered to resign his office, but that his colleagues requested him to retain it, and that he kindly yielded to their solicitation. *Globe.*

The rumour still continues of the desire expressed by the Karls of Liverpool and Harrowby to retire from the cabinet. The noble Lord at the head of the treasury is said to have declared, that he could not concur in any general declaration against the Queen, of the nature suggested by Lord Ellenborough; and if his colleagues entertain any such purpose, he will certainly resign—though every means have

been resorted to in the highest quarters, to induce him to change his resolution.

A Court of Common Council is summoned for Tuesday next, "To consider the propriety of presenting an Address to her most gracious majesty Queen Caroline, upon the victory she has obtained over a foul and a vicious conspiracy, seek against her Majesty's destruction, thus aiming a blow at the known laws of the land, and the dearest rights of Englishmen."

In the case of the King v. Sir Francis Burdett in the Court of King's Bench, the further arguments were resumed this morning.

Parliament will meet again on the 23d, but it will meet, we believe, only for the purpose of being prorogued. It is likely to assemble again for dispatch of business, about the middle or latter end of January.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The future destiny of the Queen is presumed to engross at present the attention of ministers. The insertion of her majesty's name in the liturgy is the first difficulty which they have to surmount.

From a late London Paper.

### PUGILISM.

White Condi fields was, on Monday morning, the scene of as singular a fight as was ever yet recorded in the annals of pugilism. Miles, from St. Giles & McCarty, from Saffron hill, were the combatants, & the following are the extraordinary circumstances which led to the battle. Such of readers our as have spent any time in Ireland, must have noticed, the influence of that feudal spirit, which to this day exists between particular clans of the Irish peasantry. It often happens that the residents of two parishes, (in some parts one parish comprises an extent of 8 or 10 miles,) are at actual war with each other; and although as individuals they behave with the greatest friendship yet at fairs or wakes, where of necessity they assemble in large bodies, they seldom part without blood shed; and it is no uncommon thing for 500 or 1000 men to be engaged in these broils. On some such occasion Miles met the father of his present opponent, who was then stricken in years, whilst Miles was a young man; but as he had formerly espoused the cause of that faction which was hostile to the friends of the latter, he was deemed a fair foe, and war was made on him accordingly; the poor old man was beaten to a degree, that if it did not cause his immediate death, at least accelerated it; but before he expired, he sent for Miles, and asked him if he would fight his son, (his present opponent who was then only five years old) when he should come to man's estate—Miles complied and a written agreement was accordingly drawn up, and respectively signed for each party. In a few years afterwards Miles found it to his advantage to come to England and in this country he has since remained. McCarty in the mean time grew up a stout young man, and considering himself religiously bound to fulfil his father's last solemn covenant, he came to England also; he easily traced out Miles who did not wish to swerve from the terms of his agreement although he felt that the ruthless hand of time had certainly not improved his condition. The sum of six guineas was posted as an additional stake and at 6 o'clock on Monday morning the men met, each attended by a chosen second. At the commencement the odds were greatly in favor of McCarty, who possessed length—strength, youth, and every other requisite; he had the fight all in his own way, and the 11th round Miles gave in, being much punished, whilst his opponent was so fresh that he ran a mile in four minutes and a half, for the trifling sum of five shillings and won. Near three thousand Irishmen were present at the fight, and afterwards dispersed peaceably.

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